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GREENWOOD STIRS SINN FEIN IN TALK TO CONSTABULARY

Remarks May Be Accepted
as Challenge and Upset
Home Rule Plans.

DE VALERA IS SILENT

Failure to Urge Moderation
Regarded as an Aid to
Radicals.

POLICY STAYS UNCHANGED

Secretary Faces Hard Task in
Clearing Way for Organization
of Parliament.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau,
London, Jan. 23.

While Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, is in the convulsed island examining means and trying to adjust matters to permit an early announcement of the appointed day for Home Rule for Ireland to go into effect his speech before the Royal Irish Constabulary and auxiliaries is not regarded as the sort of balm for the ruffled temper of the Irish which is the history that there is nothing they will accept more readily than a challenge, and Sir Hamar's statement, "You're up against some dirty fighters certainly is not likely to convince Sinn Fein—which is far better organized than Secretary Greenwood seems to suggest—that he is the man to negotiate with on the possibility of establishing a Parliament in the south of Ireland.

It is a challenge which is liable to be accepted when Sir Hamar's plan for the organization of the Parliament is put into effect, and this is precisely the threat of Sinn Fein since the home rule act was passed.

The Chief Secretary's task is a complicated one. He hopes to marshal the force of Irish moderates, those leaning toward unionism, so as to make the formation of the parliament possible. His method of procedure has not been divulged, and it is undeniably a volume of opinion in Ireland for trying to make the best of the home rule act, it is not as apparent as the danger of acting at cross purposes with Sinn Fein. The fact of the aims of Sinn Fein is still a powerful argument for hesitation on the part of other factions inclined to be less radical.

These factions found little encouragement in the vague message from Eamon de Valera on the second anniversary of the Dail Eireann. It was hoped in some circles that De Valera would give his followers some unequivocal lead as to whether they should continue the present policy, or turn to the task of working out the salvation of Ireland by constitutional means under the home rule act.

De Valera failed to do this, which indicates that Sinn Fein is still standing on its policy to force the Crown to make the first move. The men in power do not recognize the home rule act as the necessary step, and until one is made the deadlock is likely to prevail despite Sir Hamar's best efforts. Sir Hamar's change in Sinn Fein tactics, but those most closely informed on Irish politics doubt if he will change Sinn Fein policy.

2 CONSTABLES KILLED, ONE BADLY WOUNDED

Went for a Walk and Search
Party Finds Bodies.

BELFAST, Jan. 23.—Two constables, who had been shot and wounded, who had been wounded, were found lying Saturday night on the road at Stranoroe, County Monaghan.

The constables, Hegarty, Taylor and Clark, went for a walk and upon their failure to return, a searching party was sent out.

The bodies of Constables Hegarty and Taylor were found lying in the road about a quarter of a mile from the constables. They were riddled with bullets, having apparently been fired into as they lay on the ground.

Constable Clark was not found until this morning, when he was discovered in an unconscious condition in a building near the spot where the bodies were found. It is supposed that after being wounded he managed to crawl into the building for shelter. He was removed to a hospital, where he was found to be suffering from six dangerous bullet wounds, and little hope is held for his recovery.

All three of the constables were former service men and had been stationed at Stranoroe for only a month. One constable was killed and another wounded by unknown persons last night while they were on their way from Clones to the scene of a burglary.

Sergeant Kemp, who was wounded in a bomb attack at Armagh about a week ago, died to-day. He was the eleventh death from violence during the week-end.

Prince Max Denies He Advised Kaiser to Flee

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
London, Jan. 23.

THE charge made by the former German Kaiser as cited by Lady Bentinck in her American articles that he was betrayed by Prince Maximilian of Baden and only fled to Holland because the Prince had telephoned from Berlin declaring that the streets were flowing with blood is denied by Prince Maximilian. Answering a query from THE NEW YORK HERALD, the former Chancellor telegraphed from Baden-Baden as follows: "The voyage (of the Kaiser) to Holland took place quite without my knowledge. I myself never advised it and never telephoned that Berlin was flowing with blood."

FRENCH CONFIDENT ALLIES WILL AGREE

Continued from First Page.

and other questions will be discussed. The questions between the Allies and the United States likewise will be gone over. It is expected that the conference will last about a week.

The five Powers to be represented at the Council will be: Great Britain—Premier Lloyd George, Earl Curzon of Kedleston, Field Marshal Sir Henry Hughes Wilson of the Imperial Staff, Baron Edgar Vincent d'Abernon, Ambassador to Germany; Gen. Bingham, president of the Inter-Allied Subcommission on Armaments; Admiral Sinclair and Major Groves.

France—Premier Briand, M. Berthelot, M. Loucheur, M. Doumer, M. Seydoux and Col. de St. Aulaire, Ambassador to Great Britain.

Italy—Count Sforza, Foreign Minister, and Marquis della Porella.

Belgium—Jasper Theunys, Minister of Finance, and the de Vyvere, former Minister of Finance.

Japan—Viscount Ishii, Ambassador to France.

The disarmament discussion is expected to turn mostly upon the measures to be employed to bring Germany to comply with the peace treaty. As the Allies are supposed to be agreed that Germany must disarm effectively, it is understood that France does not want to apply the penalty of occupation of further German territory, provided the Spa agreement is confirmed. Nevertheless, Premier Briand is expected to take a firm attitude, as was indicated in his Ministerial declaration with his significant allusion to the fact that France has the force to compel compliance with the treaty, if necessary.

The reparations question will come up on the report of the allied experts who met the Germans at Brussels. The experts recommend that pending final determination of the total of Germany's debt Germany shall pay five annual installments of 5,000,000,000 francs in gold, of which the minimum in cash to be fixed by the Allies. The council also probably will consider the answer which it will make to the declaration of the German Ambassador, Wilhelm Mayer von Kaufbeuren, to M. Briand that Germany will be unable to pay any cash for some time to come.

The experts will recommend that Germany be allowed to retain 500,000 tons of shipping, which remains to be turned over to the Allies and that the expenses of the occupation of the Rhineland be reduced. They will reject the demands of the Germans for experts for the supervision of the plebiscite in Upper Silesia for an indefinite period, the postponement of payments in cash, the restitution of sequestered German property abroad, which has not yet been liquidated, in order that Germany may use it as security for credits, and a reduction in Germany's coal deliveries. They also will propose the suppression of cash advanced by the Allies on the price of coal delivered.

Referring to the conference, the Temps says to-day:

"The Premier's conference cannot omit to discuss the Near East question. It was under M. Briand's war ministry that the Salonica expedition, which culminated with the elimination of Bulgaria as a war factor, was undertaken. The Lloyd George Cabinet decided the campaign of Gen. Allenby (commander of the British troops in Mesopotamia), which settled Turkey. The military authorities have done their work well. Now it is up to the civilians, who gave them power, to complete their task."

SINN FEIN UNITED NOW, SAYS PROF. O'RAHILLY

Attempt to Break Spirit
Makes People Determined.

CORK, Jan. 23.—"The Sinn Feiners are as far as ever from any intention of accepting the partition act, though it is probable they may be prepared to utilize the electoral machinery thus provided to ascertain the sentiment of the people," said Prof. Alfred O'Rahilly, registrar of the University of Cork, and one of the principal leaders of the Irish movement to-day.

"I do not doubt that the Sinn Feiners would be returned by a larger majority than in the last election," he added. "In fact the Sinn Feiners never were more united than they are to-day."

Prof. O'Rahilly said he was sceptical that there ever had been any split in the party, as was reported six months ago, when the movement was alleged to have been shaken by the action of the British Government. "Whatever might have been the case then," he declared, "it is certain that Sinn Fein is absolutely solid now. The country is becoming accustomed to terrorism and the Government's attempt to break its spirit by violence has only strengthened the people's determination to continue the struggle. There is no such thing as moderate and extreme Sinn Feiners. Such a division is non-existent."

Discussing the possibility of peace, Prof. O'Rahilly said: "I am certain that the Sinn Fein will not attempt negotiations either for the alternative scheme of the Government or for a true until the Government is prepared to meet the Dail Eireann. The published records of violence are enough to show how ridiculous is Major-Gen. Sir Edward Strickland's claim that martial law has succeeded in breaking the organization of the republican army. The organization possibly has changed with the requirements of the situation and probably is much less centralized, but for the purposes of guerrilla warfare it seems as effective as ever."

BLOODLESS DUEL FOUGHT

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 23.—A bloodless pistol duel was fought yesterday by Gen. Valle, a commander in the Argentine army, and Minister of War Moreno, who resigned his post yesterday as a result of statements published by the General. Each duelist fired one shot, which went wide.

David Belasco says: "Way Down East" is a masterpiece, a superb production. Matinee today, 4th St. Theatre. Special music—Adel.

BOTH SIDES WANT SILESIA VOTE SOON

Poles and Germans Eager to
Have Plebiscite as Early
as Possible.

FORMER ARE CONFIDENT

Predictions of Trouble, What-
ever the Result, Are
Freely Made.

By the Associated Press.

BRUSSELS, Upper Silesia, Jan. 23.—German industrialists, Polish propagandists and the men and women who work in the great mines of Upper Silesia express virtually a unanimous hope that the Council of Ambassadors meeting in Paris to-morrow will fix the earliest possible date for the plebiscite, which, they believe, regardless of the result, will be the first step toward the stabilization of the unsettled conditions which are terrorizing and pauperizing a large percentage of the population. (March 13 is the latest date set for the holding of the plebiscite.)

The Germans, who are conducting an intensive campaign to swing the region east of the Oder to their side, declare that a further postponement of the elections will only add to the excitement and to the hatred between the Poles and the German workmen, and that economically the interest of Upper Silesia will be best served by an immediate vote to decide whether Poland or Germany will control.

The Poles, apparently more confident of victory, assert that they have always stood for an early plebiscite and still urge it. It is pointed out by both sides that the population is fully equipped with arms and that fighting during or after the elections can hardly be avoided.

Wojciech Korfanty, Polish leader and chief propagandist in the Silesian zone and former member of the Reichstag, whom the Germans charge with instigating the "organized terror" last year, has declared that Poland is so confident of winning the elections that he has completed arrangements for the assumption of control of every administrative post the moment the decision of the plebiscite is announced. He said an organization had been developed to take over the railroads and all the mines and other industries, as well as to replace the present German Government officials.

The campaign, which has been going on ruthlessly, has lost its economic aspects in spite of the great wealth of Upper Silesia and has become a question of nationality, according to Herr Korfanty, who added:

"Upper Silesia has never really been part of Germany and the Germans despised it for 500 years only as a colony. Our campaign is against the Middle Age system by which the industrial barons have been able to hold a majority of the working people in slavery. This working population is overwhelmingly Polish; its social and national interests are Polish and its sympathies are there. I am willing to wager my head that Poland will win this plebiscite."

Herr Korfanty was informed by the interviewer: "The Germans say that you have an army of 30,000 men in Poland, that you have over 10,000,000 marks in contributions, that you are responsible for the terror that you are the chief cause of the spread of Bolshevism in the mining districts, that you have planned a massacre of German residents in the event of a Polish victory and that the French Government is giving you financial support."

Korfanty smiled and replied: "The Poles and Germans all are armed. That is a natural sequence to the events of last August. I am not training troops. We have sufficient money, but the French do give liberally, you know. The crime wave seems to me to be more the result of the war than local conditions, and you have it everywhere. It is Berlin, in America, over the whole world. Feeling is intense and there probably will be trouble, but criminals have no nationality."

The Polish leader said that he expected Poland's financial situation to improve shortly. He argued that Poland would be able to handle the big Silesian industries, although she had had no opportunity to demonstrate such ability. He exhibited apparent fear of the future spread of communism, but believed that Poland could control the situation in Upper Silesia and at the same time "form a natural barrier against the spread of Bolshevism from Russia."

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—German mine owners with whom the plebiscite in Upper Silesia has been discussed are generally agreed that in the event of a Polish victory they would make no effort to dispose of their properties, but would seek a satisfactory working agreement with the Polish Government. One of them said: "The value is such that we would be unable to dispose of the properties at anything approximating the real value. Besides, we feel we owe an obligation to the rest of the world to keep the mines operating and think the Poles realize that it will be necessary to retain in authority the men who developed or are now operating these industries."

LENINE'S DEMANDS SPLIT SOCIALISTS

Only Three State Bodies Ac-
cept Adhesion to Third
Internationale.

FIVE VOTE AGAINST IT

Party Divided in Four While
Three National Organiza-
tions Hesitate.

Nicolas Lenine's ultimatum to the Socialists of the world, giving them the "twenty-one conditions" to which they must subscribe before they can be received into the Third or Communist Internationale of Moscow, has met in many cases with a negative response, and split the ranks of the Socialist party in several countries.

In the fifteen nations where such opinions have been expressed five have been unqualifiedly against entering the Third Internationale, three are undecided, in four the party has split in two and three have accepted the conditions.

Lenine demanded, among other things, that Socialist organizations must purge themselves of all moderates, defy all national laws, undermine armies, gain control of the press, throw off the allied "yoke," promote a world economic crisis, condemn any league of nations, aid the Soviet Government and abandon for the blood and fire of "red revolution" all conservative social democratic programmes.

States That Have Acted.

Action on the Bolshevik dictators' terms has been taken as follows:

UNITED STATES—National Executive Committee of Socialist party in refusing to recommend affiliation said: "We concede to the Russian comrades the right to formulate their own internal policies without interference from any other section of the working class movement of the world. What we concede to them is not for ourselves. Every resolution adopted by our party implies or claims this right for the American movement."

ENGLAND—Leaders of British Labor Party and Trades Union Congress rejected the proposals and in an appeal to Socialist and Communist parties of the world urged efforts to "reconstitute the Internationale on a non-sectional basis."

ITALY—The Communist faction of the Italian Socialist party, badly defeated in its attempt to secure endorsement by the party of the Third Internationale of Moscow, bolted the Socialist convention. The Communists on quitting the convention formed a new party, the "Communist party," which advocates violence if necessary to attain its ends.

German Reds Adhere.

GERMANY—Independent Socialists at a conference in Halle in October voted to adhere to the Third Internationale programme, the vote being 237 to 156. A month previously Independent Socialists at a convention in Berlin went on record against Bolshevism.

FRANCE—Socialists split into three factions following the convention at Tours on December 28, at which a motion by the Left Wing to join the Third Internationale without reservations received 3,208 votes, winning by a large majority. The Centre and Right groups oppose the elimination of conservative leaders.

SPAIN—Socialist congress voted in favor of the Bolshevik programme last June, but no definite action was taken until September, when Marcelino Domingo and his followers pledged adherence to Lenine and his rule of the proletariat.

SWITZERLAND—Executive committee of the Swiss Socialist party refused allegiance to the Lenine programme. The party approved the committee's stand, but a split followed over the question of joining the Third Internationale.

CHILE—A Socialist party referendum resulted in a majority of Socialists rejecting their approval of the Moscow dictatorship, but a small minority opposes adherence to Lenine.

ARGENTINA—Delegates to the National Socialist Convention on January 16 by a vote in the ratio of three to one rejected a proposal to accept Lenine's terms and decided not to send envoys to Russia to study Bolshevism.

Scandinavia Divided.

SWEDEN—Extreme Socialists and Laborists favor world revolution. Independent Socialists in 1919 voted to join the Third Internationale.

NORWAY—Scandinavian Workers' Congress, in session at Copenhagen, by a vote of 385 to 15 rejected the Norwegian Socialist proposal to enter the Moscow Internationale and denounced what is characterized as Lenine's "barbaric terrorist regime." A split in the party in Norway followed.

HOLLAND—Dutch Socialists on October 27 decided to defer action on the Lenine ultimatum.

IRELAND—Socialists rejected the overtures of Third Internationale leaders and declared their purpose of preserving independence of action.

AUSTRIA—Extreme Socialists after accepting membership in the Third Internationale broke off relations with Moscow on November 8, the Social Democrats passing resolutions condemning the La-

nine-Trotsky regime as designed to "disrupt trade unionism."

Mexico—"Communist Congress of the Mexican Proletariat" in Mexico City on September 19 ended in disorder when plans were started for the organization of the Fourth Internationale.

The Baltic States went on record against Sovietism when the Social Democratic Congress at Riga on December 18-20 rejected adherence to the Moscow programme by a large majority.

No official expression of opinion on the Lenine ultimatum has so far been made by Socialist or Communist bodies in the following countries: Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Portugal, China, Japan, Colombia, Venezuela and Peru.

FRANCE OFFERS MEDAL TO FOREIGNERS IN ARMY

Every Soldier Six Months in
War May Get One.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—A French medal commemorative of the great war, the design of which was announced to-day, is to be awarded to all Americans and other members of the allied forces who served six months in French units or in the welfare services, including members of the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus and other organizations officially accredited to the French army.

The medal, which probably will be of bronze, was designed by Alexandre Morlon. It bears on the bar the engraved motto "Pro Patria." On one side of the medal in bas relief is the helmeted bust of a woman representing "Victory," with a sword and an olive branch. On the reverse side, encircling the medal, are the words "Republique Francaise" and in the center the inscription "Grande Guerre, 1914-1918." Foreigners must submit certificates of their Governments in order to obtain the medal.

CHILEAN CABINET BREAK.

Foreign Minister, Opposed in Sen-
ate, Resigns.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 23.—Jorge Matte, the Chilean Foreign Minister, has resigned following refusal of the Senate to approve his proposal to accredit to China as well as Japan Victor Robles, the present Chilean Minister to Japan.

The Foreign Minister issued a statement declaring that the Senate's action, which was said to have been taken at a secret session, infringing upon the authority of the President in the handling of foreign affairs. It was stated that the action of the Senate in no way reflected upon China.

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